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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856.

THE ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN—FURTHER EXTENSION OF TIME.

Price only FIFTY CENTS.

The Era for the campaign, from the first of September to the first of January, a period of four months, embracing the most interesting part of the canvass, and the return of the vote in November, will be furnished to subscribers, singly or in clubs, at fifty cents a copy. Will our friends see that the offer be made public in their several neighborhoods, and send us as many names as possible? It is just as important to circulate papers as it is documents.

We have no room this week for the numerous evidences which are daily crowding upon us of the growing popularity of Republicanism and of Fremont. The glorious news from Maine would, however, swallow up all such details of public meetings, individual and newspaper changes.

Governor Basford of Wisconsin, calls the attention of the Legislature to the condition of things in Kansas, and recommends that steps be taken to protect the emigrants to that Territory from Wisconsin.

The people of Massachusetts are petitioning the Governor to call the Legislature together, to take cognizance of the outrages in Kansas.

FOREIGN.—There has been no foreign news of importance since our last. The English press, and especially the *London Times*, has fallen in love with Mr. Marcy's proposition to exempt all private property from seizure in time of war, in connection with the British and French proposition to dispense with privateering. Such an understanding would go far to mitigate, if not to do away, the horrors of war.

BUFFANIAN IN KANSAS TO BE UPHELD.

Instructions to Gov. Geary and Gen. Smith.

The Washington Union of Saturday last contains the letters of instructions of Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Governor Geary and General Persifer Smith, and also instructions of the Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, to General Smith.

Mr. Marcy, in his letter dated August 26, merely refers to Governor Geary to instructions heretofore given to his predecessor, Shannon, and tells him to keep the President informed as to the state of things in Kansas, so that additional forces may be sent out, if necessary.

On the instructions heretofore communicated to his predecessor, in February last, in the annual message to Congress of the 24th of the previous December, and in orders issued from the War Department, printed copies of which are hereby furnished, you will find the policy of the President fully represented. It is, first, to obtain order and quiet in the Territory of Kansas; and, secondly, if disturbances do occur therein, to bring to punishment the offenders. Should the force which has been provided to obtain these objects prove insufficient, you will promptly make known the same to the President, that he may take such measures in regard thereto, as to him may seem to be demanded by the exigencies of the case.

In another letter from Mr. Marcy to Governor Geary, dated September 2d, he states that "reliable information has reached the President, that the armed and organized bodies of men, *anxiously in rebellion against the Territorial Government*, have concentrated in such numbers as to require additional military force for their dispersion; you will have the militia of the Territory completely enrolled and organized, to the end that they may, on a short notice, be brought into the service of the United States, upon the requisition of the Commander of the Military department in which Kansas is embraced."

Every one in the least acquainted with the history of Kansas knows that by the "militia of the Territory" is meant the Border Ruffians of Missouri, together with the roving bands of outlaws from South Carolina and Georgia, who have for six months infested the Territory. These were the militia employed by Sheriff Davis, Marshal Donaldson, and Governor Shannon, for the destruction of Lawrence, last May; and it was the same militia which attempted the same thing in the preceding November. In each case, David Atchison, of Missouri, was the Commander-in-chief; and we see, by the last news, that he has been elected Commander-in-chief of the forces on the present occasion.

The Secretary of War, in a letter to General Smith, dated September 3d, reiterates and amplifies the instructions of Governor Marcy to Governor Geary. He asserts that "the position of the insurgents, as shown by your letter and its enclosures, is that of open rebellion against the law and constituted authorities," &c.; and the "President," he says, "has directed me to say to you, that you are authorized from time to time to make requisition upon the Governor for such militia force as you may require to enable you to execute your orders, and *expel the insurrection against the Government of the Territory of Kansas*."

Among the despatches are two or three letters from General Smith, and one from General Richardson, of the Territorial, or, more properly, the Border Ruffian militia. *Not a word in any of these official despatches is said about the two or three thousand Missouri invaders who, according to the Missouri papers, and to the accounts from all quarters, are now mustering on the borders of Kansas, under General Atchison.*

There is no intimation that they are in a state of insurrection or rebellion, and that they must be dispersed. All the efforts of the Administration are directed against the Free State men, whose only offence has been an effort to repel murderers and thieves from their doors.

The truth is, that the force raised by Atchison, in Missouri, is the very militia which is to be mustered into the United States service, for the destruction of the Free State party.

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The Secretary of War also calls on the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois for troops, to quell the Kansas rebellion. Of course, no friend of Freedom will volunteer for the foul purpose contemplated, and the force will consist of the most reckless and unprincipled rebels, such as have been mustered by Atchison and Stringfellow.

These despatches fully confirm the account given elsewhere, in this day's paper, of the interview between the President and the Kansas Committee.

The refusal of the friends of Buchanan to repeat the infamous laws of Kansas is now fully explained. They are kept on the statute book, to be enforced at the point of the bayonet, in order to establish Slavery in Kansas. The Administration does not intend to be foiled in this criminal attempt. All its movements tend in that direction. The repeal of the Mis-

souri Compromise, it was thought, would accomplish it at once. But, unluckily, the Governor first appointed showed Free Soil propensities, and, as a matter of course, he was removed. Shannon was appointed to succeed him—a dissolute vagabond, who has for years been a mere tool of the Slave Power. His career has shown such imbecility as to call for the contempt of all parties, and has been superseded by another man, whose antecedents are all Pro-Slavery.

Another decided indication of the purpose of the Administration to force Slavery upon Kansas is seen in the appointment of General Persifer Smith, of Louisiana, to the command in chief. Colonel Sumner had shown a disposition to be just and fair to the Free State men, and to see the faults of the other side. The Ruffians at once demanded that he should be superseded, and the demand has been acceded to promptly, and a thoroughgoing friend of Slavery put in his place.

Any man, in his sense, doubts the purpose of the Administration, with these facts staring him in the face? And can any one doubt that the only possible way of securing Kansas for Freedom, is by the election of Col. Fremont?

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

Below will be found the highest testimonials to the character and services of Colonel Fremont, from leading and distinguished Senators, Southern and Northern. Most of them, in fact of all them, except Mr. Clark, of Rhode Island, who still survive, are arrayed in the ranks of Buchanan or Fillmore, and their testimony in behalf of the Republican nominees must therefore be regarded as unquestionable. It is not for them or their friends to gainsay or abate a word from their high eulogists.

The debate in which these remarks occurred was upon a proposition made by General Cass, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to constitute a Board for the settlement of the California Claims—the very claims which are raked up, by the unscrupulous hacks employed in the service of Buchanan, to malign his opponent. It will be seen that every Senator admitted the justice of the claims, and every one, except Mr. Calhoun, concurred in the proposal of making Colonel Fremont chairman of the Board constituted for their settlement. The bill passed without a dissenting voice, and appropriated \$700,000 to settle the claims, which was more than Colonel Fremont in his ministerial ask for. It was not acted upon in the House of Representatives.

In so far as the gentlemen cited below, there are two or three others, who, by supporting the bill, gave their unqualified approbation to the conduct, and their high testimonial to the merit, of Colonel Fremont. Of this character were the remarks of Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, and Mr. Clayton, of Delaware. While all agreed to the justice of the claims, and all, except Mr. Calhoun, as to the propriety of appointing Colonel Fremont to settle them, there was a diversity of opinion as to the constitutional power of Congress to appoint officers.

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